

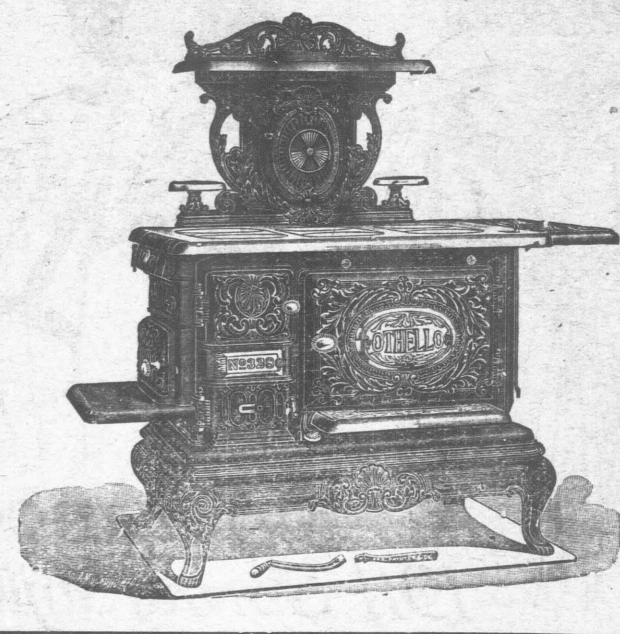
The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 44. NO. 12

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1911.

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HOUSEHOLD LETTER

Great strides are being made in the furnishing and decorating of average homes. Fitting is the keynote to good furnishing, so the kitchen of the average home, where the fittings are chosen solely for utility, often measures up more satisfactorily from the standpoint of taste, than the parlor or drawing room where display has been the prime motive of selection. The living room is superseding the more formal, and comparatively useless, company apartments, and even the casual guest has a share of the hospitality that lurks only where the household assembles. Substantiality replaces the fussy fineness of the old time reception room, and hominess rather than would be elegance characterizes the new type of household furnishing. Fittings are carefully chosen to not only please the eye and accord with one another in color and style, but to stand wear, and minister to the comfort and ease of home living.

The Entrance Hall
The entrance hall should give the motif for the decoration of the rooms on the first floor and indeed should accord with all the rooms, since the hall decorations are supposed to continue uniformly throughout the house. Floor coverings should also be uniform on halls and stairs where a hard wood finish does not apply this evenness of color. A few substantial rather than strongly colored rugs in manner or other shapes to suit the space will offer enough diversity of coloring, and can be added to from time to time. It is always a mistake to finish up the furnishing of a house all at once. Buy only the necessities and take time for selecting, the other things if you want your house to possess character and attractiveness.

New Wall Hangings
There is little that is new in wall decorations except the wood veneers, but all known hangings come in new colorings and patterns in the soft neutral grays and browns and tans that are so much liked just now. The washable wall hanging—Santas comes in "Jasper stripes" and in all the chints and other fashionable patterns with a soft mat finish, as well as in imitations of tile, burlap and leather. This costs a little more than wall paper but as it never fades and a damp sponge freshens it indefinitely, it is an economical choice for the owner of the house. Borders are either in wide picture friezes, or are very narrow and in the latter case are placed below the picture moldings.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF U. S.

The Transcript takes great pleasure in giving to its readers an unusually fine paper on the history of the public libraries in the United States, read before the New Century Club on last Tuesday by Mrs. C. A. Hofferker.

It has been said there is nothing new under the sun, and all things are as old as the hills. While some of us may think libraries are a modern institution. If we will read the Apocrypha, we will find in Second Maccabees, chapter 11, verses 13-15, that "the brethren, the Jews that are in Jerusalem and they that are in the country of Judea, sent greeting to the brethren, the Jews that are throughout Egypt," informing them that "Nebemah founding a library, gathered together the books about the kings and prophets and the books of David," and "in like manner Judah also gathered for all those writings that had been scattered by reason of the war that befell and they are still with us."

Then we read in Ptolemy, writing of Lucullus, "He got together a great number of books . . . for the libraries were open to all . . . and the reading were accessible to the Greeks, without restriction." The Alexandrian library, which it is said fell a prey in whole or part, to the torch of the Caliph Omar in 640 A. D., was until recently the earliest known great collection of books. It contained 700,000 volumes in all languages. Among its other treasures was the Septuagint translation of the old Testament.

But the world's oldest library, the true primal Bodleian of library antiquity is that which modern explorations of ancient city have discovered at Nippur, south of Babylon, buried beneath the debris of at least four earlier cities and civilizations. The "books" are clay tablets inscribed with cuneiform characters and number many hundreds of thousands. The library probably dates from about 3000 B. C.

In the middle ages, Martin Luther, in a writing of 1524, urged that no money or industry should be spared in forming libraries especially in prosperous large towns. Josiah H. Benton, president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, says "the public library is, in itself, a system of education for all and free to all. It places the highest special knowledge at the service of our citizens without charge and without unnecessary formality." Library organization in the United

States and the Drexel Institutes Their graduates may be found in libraries in all parts of the country and have great influence in elevating the standard of library work. At this time much is done for the benefit of the children. Children's Library Leagues are organized in many cities to promote the care for and reading of good books. The librarian is informed as to the course of study in the public schools, and part of the buying of books is directed to meet the needs of both teacher and pupil for collateral reading. The library also supplies the needs of the various clubs for literary work.

Another important phase of library extension is the work of Library Commissions in giving advice and active help to libraries already established, or by lending traveling libraries which often leads to the establishment of permanent libraries. Libraries, like schools, are educational institutions whose work tends to make better citizens. This is a sufficient reason for their public support.

The largest and most important library in the United States is the Congressional Library. This was established as a library

pecially adapted to the needs of children. This department co-operates with the public schools in an effort to cultivate a taste for good literature in the young.

Home libraries are sent out once a week in small cases directly to the poor, under the care of a visitor from the library. The work done in Newsboy's Homes and other institutions is remarkable.

The music is controlled by a committee appointed by the Library Board and is practically self-sustaining, being in constant demand for concerts and lectures. Here the Pittsburgh Orchestra gives its concerts during the winter and here on Saturday and Sunday evenings from October to June, large crowds gather to hear the free organ recitals given by Mr. Charles Heinroth, the city organist.

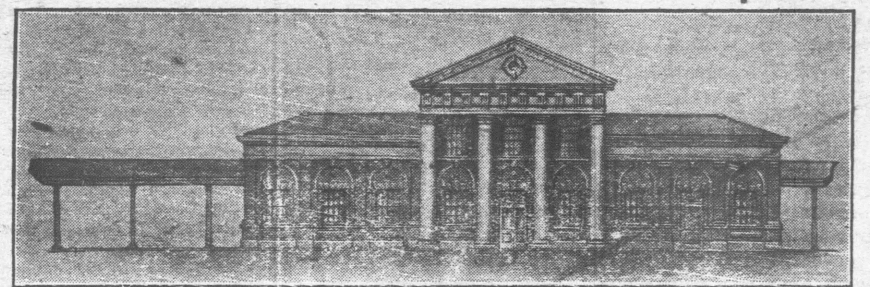
The chief activity in the Department of Fine Arts is the annual exhibition of paintings held in the month of May and June and a permanent collection of noteworthy paintings may be seen in the galleries.

The department of Museum comprises exhibits in Zoology, Entomology, Mineralogy and every other ology one can think

ing up of character." What could be finer? O, for more John Crerar! The amount realized from Mr. Crerar's will was about \$3,500,000. The library was incorporated in 1894, duly organized in 1895, and opened to the public in 1897.

In the Newberry Library in Baltimore, the most notable acquisition of the past year was the collection of material gathered in China by Dr. Lanfer. This collection of religious Buddhist books in Tibetan; a choice collection of Japanese books of great value to students of Japanese art and culture, and a splendid Chinese library which abounds in magnificent old editions. There are thirty-seven works coming down from the time of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), the oldest being dated 1415. This material properly arranged would show the development of the East Asiatic printing and book-making. The Newberry library also has a splendid collection of the works of famous musicians.

The Enoch Pratt library also in Baltimore is situated on West Baltimore street near Cathedral street. It has fourteen branches, and the first branch building



DOVER'S NEW STATION

for Congress in 1800 in the Capitol building. It was destroyed in the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814, and reconstructed in 1815 by the purchase of Ex-President Jefferson's library. It was again partially destroyed by fire in 1851. Important gifts and purchases have been made among them being the Peter Force collection of Americans, the Joseph M. Toner library, the papers of the Marquis de Rochambeau, the Gardiner Green Hubbard collection of prints, the Robert Morris papers, the papers of Jackson Van Buren, Polk and Johnson, the drawings and books of Japanese artists by Crosby S. Noyes and the "Peace Transcript" made by Mr. B. F. Stevens.

The building of the Library of Congress the largest and most costly library building in the world, is located on Capitol Hill, a quarter of a mile east of the Capitol. It was begun in 1855 and completed in 1897 at a cost of \$5,347,000, exclusive of the site, which cost \$558,000. The building occupies three and a half acres. The magnificent series of sculptural decorations has done much to place it among the foremost of American public buildings.

The library has many of the early chronicles and comprehensive works. The general history collection contains 2813 volumes on woman's sphere and work and material relating to the woman suffrage question. The library is nearly complete in the productions of the American press in all departments of knowledge. It contains an almost complete representation of American literature of the past thirty years, and a good collection of the works of the earlier years. Every country in the world and probably everything in the world is mentioned in this library, from theology to criminology.

Next to the Congressional Library, is the Carnegie Institute. Andrew Carnegie was born in Scotland in 1835, and was the son of a master weaver who was ruined by factory system. The Carnegies came to Pennsylvania where the father died when Andrew was fourteen years old. The boy worked at anything to earn money, and had three great ambitions to become a great iron king, to give his mother every luxury, and to give a public library to the city of Pittsburgh. In 1881, Carnegie planned to found a great public library, and this with branches, was his first gift to Pittsburgh.

The Central library building was opened and dedicated on November 5, 1895. It includes a music hall, an art gallery and a small scientific museum. The original building was soon over-taxed and Mr. Carnegie gave liberal sums to enlarge the building and endowed the different departments which make up the Institute. As it stands today the entire institute is known as the "Carnegie Library and Institute of Pittsburgh." There are the library proper which is governed by the city of Pittsburgh; the Department of Fine Arts; the Department of Music; and the Department of Technical Schools, the last three being maintained by Mr. Carnegie's endowment. The sum total of his gifts being \$18,000,000.

The Central library building stands in the center of the city, at the entrance of Schenley Park. There is a beautiful background for the massive gray stone building which is of the Italian Renaissance style and covers an area of four acres. Above the handsome bronze doors at the entrance on the west side is the inscription "Free to the People." The entrance to the library is dignified and harmonious, but more significant is the fact that the library accomplishes its purpose and is a real oasis free to the people.

The reference department is especially good and is always besieged by students and inquirers. This department also renders valuable assistance to the woman's clubs of Pittsburgh and near by towns, and the telephone system in this room is much in use. This was the first library in the country to establish a Department of Technology, and its value has been demonstrated that several other libraries have followed Pittsburgh's lead. This department comprehends the natural sciences and the useful arts. It contains more than 50,000 volumes and bridges the engineer and the mechanic to the library, while the telephone enables the very busy mechanic to get expert information without leaving his place of work.

The Children's Department has seven large rooms, with chairs and tables especially adapted to the needs of children. This department co-operates with the public schools in an effort to cultivate a taste for good literature in the young. Home libraries are sent out once a week in small cases directly to the poor, under the care of a visitor from the library. The work done in Newsboy's Homes and other institutions is remarkable.

The specimen exhibited are remarkable, among them being the famous collection of fossils purchased from a gentleman in Brussels for the museum, at a cost of \$25,000. Free lectures are given and a great work done.

The Carnegie Technical Schools occupy a separate group of buildings. Among them is the Margaret Morrison School for Women, which has its own beautiful building. The motive of this school is "service in the home," and it always keeps in view the fact that influence in all probability will be the home. The girls in the school are not considered as wage-earners but as home-makers. Here they are fitted for home economy, for wife-hood and for mother-hood. What motive could be more beautiful?

While the Carnegie library is perhaps larger than the Boston Library, the latter is older. It owes its foundation to Josiah Quincy, Jr. and the necessary law was passed in 1848. It has the finest library building in America except the Library of Congress building. It is on Copley Square and a low platform lifts it above the level of the square. Three arches at the main portal admit one to a vestibule from which three great doorways open to the entrance hall.

This library contains more than 1,100,000 volumes. Edward Everett presented a valuable collection of the United States documents. More than two hundred agencies of various kinds for the distribution of books have been established.

If one walks up Fifth Avenue, near 40th street in New York City, he will see a beautiful three storied white marble building whose architecture will remind one of the productions of classic Greece. A New Yorker will tell you that this is the New York Public Library of which he is very proud. In it are the main room, the lending department, three large reading rooms on the first floor and others on the second floor, special reading rooms for scholars and students, and picture galleries. In the number of books, the New York library is about fourth in number. It has treasures that can not be duplicated elsewhere, and peerless special collections. The department in which it is richest is American history, and it has an immense number of manuscript and maps. The Lenox, Astor and Tilden libraries have been consolidated with the New York Library. The Lenox collection of bibles is the best in the world.

The New York State library is one of the finest places in the world for research and quiet study. In it is a school for training librarians. One of the most striking features is the Children's room. Every day small children gather to read children's books of history, etc., and when small boys travel up to the fifth story of a building to read about about Abe Lincoln or Ben Franklin, there is great hope not only for our republic but for our education. One of the finest movements in this library is the work for social ancestry, born in New York in 1897, moved to Chicago in 1899, where he accumulated a fortune. He died in 1899, and in his will were the following words: "Recognizing the fact that I have been a resident of Chicago since 1892, and that the greater part of my fortune has been accumulated here, and acknowledging with gratitude the kindness that has always been extended to me, I give and bequeath all the remainder and residue of my estate . . . for the erection, maintenance, and endowment of a free public library to be called the John Crerar Library . . . I desire the books selected, with a view to create a healthy moral and christian sentiment in the community, and that all notions and immoralities be excluded. I want its atmosphere that of christian refinement and its aim and object the build-

ing up of character." What could be finer? O, for more John Crerar! The amount realized from Mr. Crerar's will was about \$3,500,000. The library was incorporated in 1894, duly organized in 1895, and opened to the public in 1897.

In the Newberry Library in Baltimore, the most notable acquisition of the past year was the collection of material gathered in China by Dr. Lanfer. This collection of religious Buddhist books in Tibetan; a choice collection of Japanese books of great value to students of Japanese art and culture, and a splendid Chinese library which abounds in magnificent old editions. There are thirty-seven works coming down from the time of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), the oldest being dated 1415. This material properly arranged would show the development of the East Asiatic printing and book-making. The Newberry library also has a splendid collection of the works of famous musicians.

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The special fund of this library may be defined as that of the natural, physical and social sciences and their applications. The books are devoted to general works, social sciences, natural sciences, medical sciences and applied sciences.

On account of the peculiar demands of a scientific library, the Board will not consider applications for positions from persons not having a reading knowledge of French and German and nearly all the employees are graduates of library schools or have entered the service from other libraries.

A special purchase made by this library was the private library of the late Mr. C. V. Gertsen of Amsterdam, Holland. It consists of 18,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets on social and economic subjects. An important gift was received from Dr. Nicholas Senn in 1906, in the valuable Senn collection. Besides Dr. Senn's private library, this contains the notable surgical library of the late Dr. Wilhelm Baum, of Göttingen, Germany, and the physiological library of the late Dr. Du Bois Reymond, of Berlin.

Among the American College Libraries, the most noteworthy is that of Columbia University on Morning-side Heights, overlooking New York city and the Hudson (CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)

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The only baking powder made from Royal Grapes! Cream of Tartar. NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE.

THE DUPOINT BOULEVARD BILL

It is a matter for regret that so important a measure as the State Boulevard Bill, which needs 45 pages of print to set out, and makes several references to fully as many pages more in the original corporation law and later amendments thereto, should come up for consideration in the closing days of the legislature and that, too, with a business calendar already hopelessly congested. Ample time should have been allowed for a careful examination of its provisions and a full understanding of the rights to be given the incorporators, and the duties and responsibilities to be incurred by the State for yearly repairs, upkeep, etc. Legislation that will vitally affect the State's welfare for a 100 years to come, to be decided offhand in a few hours!

Even a cursory reading shows some things that should be altered.

Thus Section 142 allows the Boulevard to be used for "any other purpose not unlawful and not necessarily detrimental to the use of said road for vehicular travel;" Section 167 repeats this provision.

This is language equally broad and blind. What does it mean? "Not detrimental to the road for vehicular purposes," but what about the abutter? Erections for manufacturing and other purposes might not damage the road but yet seriously damage the adjacent properties. Then, how can there be any rational, fair basis for an estimation of the debts and credits of an easement of unknown character and amount?

What might be a generous compensation for the damage done the adjacent owner in one case, might amount to absolute confiscation in another? Why not a provision protecting the abutter against all such contingencies?

Section 145 limits the width of the "road for vehicular travel" to not less than 12 nor more than 18 feet and the whole space, "to be devoted to the said road for vehicular travel and its accessories shall not be less than 30 feet wide."

"Accessories," that is, sidewalks, gutters, etc. This is, we believe, a most serious objection—one which will increase with the passing years till the enormous growth of the traffic will soon impair the route's usefulness if indeed not its safety as a public highway. The idea has widely prevailed that there were to be two separate public roads—one South and one North. Not so, 12 to 18 feet for roadway and, say, six or eight feet on either side for sidewalk, gutter, etc.—30 feet in all.

On the road from Philadelphia to Atlantic City 60 automobiles an hour pass a given point—one a minute! This Boulevard if built as per design, will in a short time become a national curiosity; strangers, tourists, etc., by the tens of thousands will visit and use it and even if the whole 30 feet were given up for a highway, thronged as this famous Boulevard will be, the inevitable congestion will be fatal to its comfort or even its safety—certainly for farmers and others than automobilists. Then think of accommodating such an enormous travel at once North and South upon a 12 or 18 foot roadway—the thing is absurd—impossible! This grave defect must be remedied. Let us build, like an ancient Rome, for the centuries—not for day after tomorrow.

Again Section 162 permits the Boulevard corporation to lease or sell, etc., one or all of the franchises granted by this act, etc., the vendee taking all the rights and privileges of the original corporation. This is another serious defect in the law which should at once be cured.

The time is even now ripe for a competing railroad down this Peninsula, uniting the great trunk systems of the North and West with those of the fast developing South. Delaware, with reference to these vast territories above and below, is the strategic connecting link. For 50 years this State has been ground finer than flour under the merciless tariffs, freight and passenger, of the P. B. & W. and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies and this Boulevard, grant, if properly framed at this point, holds out to

the people a blessed way of escape. Unamended, this Section 162 permits the Boulevard line to pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and when that happens then indeed is the State put in eternal bondage to that grasping monopoly and every citizen for aye quite at its mercy.

Sec. 162 should be so amended as to entail a forfeiture by said Boulevard corporation of any and all rights and privileges derived from said act, in the event of its sale, lease or other transfer of such rights to the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, or to any other competing line, and to cause all such franchise and rights etc. thereby to revert to the State.

Finally, it is a question whether the whole bill is not after all unconstitutional. It is a palpable attempt to evade the prohibition contained in Sec. 1 of Article IX of the State Constitution, which forbids the creation of a corporation by special act.

Thus Sec. 143 says "operating a Boulevard from some place in the northern part of New Castle County by a straight course through the State of Delaware to the Southern boundary etc." Certainly it is not a general corporation law for building boulevards in any direction through the state. While not in the least wishing to impugn the lofty motives which, it is believed, inspire the donor, THE TRANSCRIPT still thinks the measure is open to the three grave objections above stated though not, it trusts, invalidated by the fourth.

The demand for the passage of this bill seems well nigh universal, and from all classes of citizens and interests.

Safeguarded as above suggested, THE TRANSCRIPT also favors it, since its advantages to the State, direct and consequential, will probably be very great. Such a fine artery of trade and travel traversing the whole state, should wonderfully stimulate its greatest single need—the building of good roads.

A BOUQUET FOR MIDDLETOWN

"THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT," which is always alive in advocating anything for the advancement of that town is urging the forming of a Board of Trade. It is said that already eighty citizens of the town, including some women, have signified their willingness to organize a Board of Trade. Middletown should have such a body.

THE TRANSCRIPT recalls the opportunities that Middletown has missed in the past, but it will not miss others in the future if THE TRANSCRIPT has its way. Middletown it has always seemed to us is one of the most desirable places on the peninsula. It is fortunately and favorably situated in the midst of as fine a country as there is between the Bays. What splendid farms and what good people there are about Middletown.

With some manufacturing establishments Middletown should grow and prosper. Middletown is really within commuting distance of Wilmington. A town that has so many advantages as the metropolis of St. Georges should have a bright future. But its future and prosperity depend upon the energy, activity and good will of its citizens.—Evening Journal March 26th.

Nothing pleases THE TRANSCRIPT more than to record appreciative commendations of Middletown and its worthy citizens. If at times it speaks words of seemingly sharp criticism, they are well meant and find their justification in the language of Holy Writ—"faithful are the wounds of a friend."

Our esteemed evening contemporary recognizes—possibly more clearly than many of our own citizens—the large possibilities for business growth and expansion that are lying undeveloped in our town and people. Indeed it needs only that our business men and citizens generally shall bestir themselves, and with united, enthusiastic effort, and in a modern, liberal spirit, make a systematic business-like presentation of our town's advantages, to receive the recognition of an increased population and business.

But it should be a united effort. Let all help—not say, "I believe in a Board of Trade," "I hope you may succeed etc.," and then refuse to stir a finger. Let us not heed the few grouchy prophets of evil, found in every community, whose first word is "it can't be done," or "we tried once and failed," but believing in ourselves and in our town, let us rather say Middletown can and will, do what other towns about us, (some with fewer advantages than ourselves) are doing. Let us try not once but twenty times if need be and who doubts that at the last we shall splendidly succeed, and give the lie to the tale some tell of a sleepy, unprogressive, old-fogy town—a good place to take a nap, but useful for little else.

The thanks of all citizens are owing to our Senator Mr. A. P. Corbit, our Representative, Mr. F. R. Pool and our townsman Mr. W. A. Comegys, who as a member of the "third House" did yeoman service—all three—in securing in Senate and House the passage of the bill granting Middletown the right to use on her own streets the taxes paid by her own people. THE TRANSCRIPT gladly makes this acknowledgement to them all.

TWO DRUMMER'S VIEWS

EDITOR TRANSCRIPT—Here are two opinions about our town given by two different strangers—both members of that keen, observant class of travelers commonly called "drummers".

About the depot waiting room No. 1 said: "You have a beautiful depot to be sure, with fine accommodations for the traveling public! No water for a man to drink; no cuspidor, no toilet room—no lights at night—one dim lamp high up that hardly gives light enough for a man to recognize his own wife across the room. If I am delayed here an hour for a train, I have the choice to tiddle my thumb the while or injure my eyes trying to read by the dim light. Why do your people stand such an imposition?" "Been that way long as I can recollect!" remarked a bystander. "Guess it'll be so for the next 20 years at any rate."

Drummer No. 2 made a few remarks about our quagmire streets, which I think it will be worth while to quote as showing how we impress outsiders.—"Well, you've got the best infernal streets I've come across yet in all my travels and I've seen some rotten mean ones!"

Do you think it advisable your town for good, when a stranger lands here and gets a look at your old barn of a depot with its piebald sneering inside and a total want of most of the common conveniences of a railroad waiting room? Or when he gets mired over shoe tops in your quagmire streets and crossings? In God's country where I come from a fellow can get his shoes shined and look like a gentleman, and keep them so awhile—here in five minutes time they look like one of your muskrat hunter's boots if their owner try to ford your marshy streets or wade over your sunken crossings. Suits you does it? Well, there's no account for tastes, as the old woman said when a fellow kissed the cow; but it surely advises your town as "Waybackville" to every outsider who pokes his nose in, I can tell you that."

The above is a fair sample of remarks about our town one hears at the hotel by travelers, and shows how we appear to them. It isn't anything to be proud of that such things can be truly spoken about us. But the remedy lies in our own hands. To our new Town Board all of us are looking for the action that will give us at least fairly respectable streets, and also force the railroad Company to give our town something like decent treatment in the way of accommodations at the depot.

OPEN TOWN BOARD MEETING

Mr. Editor:—One good thing I hear about the new Town Board—they are going to throw their meetings open to the public, as they should do, and as a fact they do in every town and city I have ever seen, and I reckon I have seen a few. Whose business is it, these agents of the taxpayers are conducting—their own, or the people's? One time I wanted to be present at a Board meeting where some very important public matters were to be transacted, thing that certainly concerned me for one as an owner of real estate here, and a taxpayer. I met Mr. Hanson and Mr. Connellee, two of the Board, and said I would like to be present. Mr. Hanson told me I had no business there—the public were not allowed to attend the meetings! Mr. Connellee said the taxpayers had a right to see how their own business was being done.

Mr. Editor it is a wise move to invite the people to attend the meetings where their own affairs are being conducted; not to do so gives people grounds for saying that maybe some back-stairs work is going on. It certainly is as proper for the people to know what is going on, as it is for them once a year to have the privilege of paying the bills. It is a good idea—an improvement on the old way.

NOTICE!

A special meeting of the Stockholders of The Ocean Loan Association, will be held in the Academy Building, on MONDAY, MARCH 27th, 1911, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of amending the By-Laws. L. V. ARLIN, Jr., Secretary.

Middletown Market

CUT PRICE SALE

Groceries and Meats

On Saturday, March 25th, 1911

From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

30 per cent. saved on everything bought here on above date. Call and see our goods and you will be a purchaser.

Middletown Market

H. DEKTOR, Prop.

Middletown, Delaware

Arbor and Bird Day

Governor Pennell has issued a proclamation designating Friday, March 31st, as Arbor and Bird Day in Delaware, and he makes the recommendation that this day be observed by all citizens who have an admiration for trees and birds, and especially by all educational institutions, by planting suitable trees and shrubs on school grounds, in public and private parks, along public roads, and other proper places, and by appropriate exercises, the purpose being not only to adorn such places, but to encourage and promote the study of arboriculture, and to inspire and cultivate a tender regard for birds and trees.

SPRING GOODS

Ready in every Dept. Save Money, Time and Trouble by coming here where you can get everything for Men and Boys to wear. New Hats, Suits, Ties, Shoes and Spring Overcoats come first and are waiting for you. New Suits in every size for Men, Young Men, Boys and Little Boys that will please you in every way. See the \$20, \$25 and \$30. Styles in our Custom Dept. for Suits to Order \$15, and \$20. Ready made Suits for Men, the big line of \$15 Suits for Young Men and the \$12 and \$15 styles for High School Boys in sizes 15 to 18 years. Boys' and Little Boys' Suits in sizes 3 to 17 years in all the New Makes, Sailor Blouse, Russians, Norfolk and Coat Suits; Suits that Boys like because they make them look like little men.

A special line of Shoes this season at \$3.50 and \$4 for young men. Notice the styles and makes of them.

Biggest MULLIN'S Clothing Because Shoes Hats Best

NOTICE!

I, J. HARRY MASSEY, owner and tenant of the house known as the Gault House, situated at Olessa, in School District No. 61, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the acts of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Sessions, in and for New Castle County, on Monday, the 1st day of May, A. D., 1911, being the next term of said court, for a license of said house as an inn or tavern for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart to be drunk on the premises, and the following respectable citizens of said School District, at least six of whom are substantial freeholders of said School District, recommend the said application, viz: John F. Morris, Henry Heller, John Heller, George Hulst, Levi A. Plummer, Wm. R. Phillips, Thos. P. Wallace, David Thornton, F. J. Penington, John M. Greenminger, Wesley T. Dandaway, Wm. E. Tucker, Wm. W. Greenminger, Jacob Muellerberger, Chas. Kronmeyer.

FIRE INSURANCE

Town Property, Farm Buildings, and Stock TORNADO INSURANCE Insure your wind damage from wind storms Life and Accident Insurance GEORGE D. KELLEY, Middletown, Del.

Give us Your Orders for ICE CREAM

Whether for family use, Parties, Weddings, or Banquets, we can furnish any quantity on short notice. Packed in bulk or in bricks. All standard flavors. Quality guaranteed the very best.

Write, telephone or telegraph.

Middletown Farms

Pure Dairy Products

GRAND SPRING EXHIBITION

Trimmed Hats and Millinery



Wednesday, March 29, Thursday, March 30

THE most important event of the year. An event looked forward to by the women of Middletown and vicinity. This popular store has been famous for its Millinery. It's fame extends all through the surrounding country. Not alone for the very low prices has it become famous, but the beauty, the desirability, the styles of the hats are equally well known.

In this, our Spring Opening we invite you to a collection greater than ever, more beautiful than ever and prices lower than ever before.

We are now at our new large and spacious store and after weeks of careful planning we have spared no pains or expense to make our Millinery Department and our store the prettiest south of Wilmington. Our stock is larger than ever. In this Spring Millinery Opening are represented French and Broadway models of the latest type. Also many from our own workroom. Every one of which is a work of art. Many of them exact reproductions of imported models and many of them modified improvements of the latest French success.

Note our beautiful showing of willow plumes, ostrich feathers, fancies, wings, buckles, flowers, bands and all other trimmings and children's gorgeously trimmed hats.

Souvenirs will be given to the ladies on the opening days.

Fogel & Burstan
DEPARTMENT STORE
Corner Broad and Main Streets
Middletown, Delaware

M. BANNING
East Main Street Market
DEALER IN
General Merchandise

We are now getting ready for the Spring trade, and our new goods are coming in. New hite Good's such as; Flaxon, White Madras, Lawns, Plaid Muslins, Indian Linens, Cambric, Long Cloth and Irish Linen Finish among which are some of the most dainty fabrics for suits and waists that have ever been in the market, we think.

We have stocked up on the famous Clifton Dress and Work Shirts for men. You who have tried them know what they are like.

Matting! A larger stock, prettier patterns and cheaper prices than last season. Come and see them. Also new Rugs and Window Shades.

We have the agency for the Atwood Suspenders for Men. Don't forget our Wall Paper Department when in need of anything in this line. Prices range from 4 cents to \$1.00 per roll. Come and see it.

Special attention given to our Fancy and Green Groceries and Fruits in their season. Also a large supply of Chick and Scratch Foe no on hand.

Thanking our kind friends for their patronage, we hope that we may serve you better this year.

M. BANNING
Phone 60 East Main St.
Middletown, Delaware

The Transcript, \$1.00

Land Lime!
I am taking orders for LeGore High Grade Lime. Car. guaranteed to have the highest average analysis of any lime in use and each carload sold is billed from the Kilns of LeGore to the purchaser, which gives him a guarantee that he gets what he buys and sold at the lowest standard price either for cash or on time to suit the purchaser. Give me a call and get my price and terms before you place your orders or will call and see you at your request. Can furnish the LeGore's quick lime either in stone or ground in bags or hydrated in bags or loose in cars, in carload lots to suit purchaser. Can also furnish you Tidewater Hydrated Lime in bags, in carload lots or on rivers and creeks, in Cecil County, Maryland, at short notice.

LeGore analysis over 97
Tidewater analysis over 96.

J. A. CLEAVER, Agent
For two above High grade Lime.

TESTIMONIAL
Middletown, Del., January 5th, 1910.
This is to certify that I have been using the LeGore Combination Lime for 10 years, and have got good results from the use of this lime. My crops have increased one-third or more, and my grass and hay have been the best of the neighborhood. My land is free from sheep sarrell and old field sage, which I had when I commenced using LeGore's lime. I always use the stone lime and truly believe in LeGore lime—would use no other and recommend it to any farmer who wants lime, as I consider it the best. I bought all of my lime from J. A. Cleaver, Agent for LeGore Lime Co.

JAMES T. JARRELL

STOP THE LEAKS!
USE
"GAL-VA-NITE" ROOFING
Needs no paint. Easy to lay. First coat is last coat.
FOR SALE BY
G. E. Hukill, Middletown, Delaware

Old Grigsby's Pride

BY NELLIE G. GILLMORE

Young Grigsby entered the room whistling, tossed his hat on a table and drew up a chair to a sadly-littered writing desk. He picked up a pen, dipped it in the ink and poised himself for composition.

All at once his wandering gaze gathered into concentration, narrowed—focussed itself upon a sealed letter lying face up, before him. It read:

Dear Peter: It is all over between us. Under separate cover I am expressing your things to you. Don't ask me for an explanation, dear. I cannot, consistently, give it. Let it be sufficient that I deem this course the wisest, and believe me. I have the best of reasons for taking the step.

Sincerely,

JULIET.

P. S.—It is nothing you have done.

All over between them! The indignant crimson gushed into Grigsby's temples.

He seized his discarded pen. Yielding to a heated impulse, he dashed down a single line:

Is some man at the bottom of this?

The answer came from Juliet 12 hours later. It was even more brief. Yes, she wrote simply. There was no address, no signature—no formal little phrase beneath whose lines he might glimpse the old spirit of tenderness.

Two days later, he was surprised to receive a summons from his father to come to the latter's study at once.

I have been let to understand, the older man began coldly, waving him to a chair, that my son has so far forgotten himself as to engage in a love affair with a young person by the name of Downing.

I love Juliet Downing, if that is what you mean.

The angry crimson flared up in the other's face. Then the sooner this nonsense is abandoned the better it will be for all concerned.

You mean—Peter Grigsby broke off sharply, surveying his father with indignant, unbelieving eyes.

I mean, simply, that you cannot marry any woman out of your own circle. And I'll have no more time wasted in sentimental tomfoolery.

Circle! Peter laughed derisively. Miss Downing is a lady. Is not that enough?

Decidedly not—for a Grigsby! Where is your ancestral pride? The old man's knotty fist came down with a thud on the arm of his chair.

I am twenty-one years old, father. And if I choose to set aside the silly traditions—

You may—at a forfeit of your entire fortune. I will disinherit you, by the saints!

Young Grigsby paled. I'd forfeit my hope of heaven, he said calmly, for the sake of Juliet Downing.

The old man was trembling with rage. Then you're a fool and I'm ashamed of you, he burst out vehemently. No Grigsby has ever before dared to look at a woman below his station.

The girl is not below my station. I know nothing of her lineal descent, nor do I care a fig to know it. She is good and pure and true and she'd honor me by becoming my wife—

Furthermore, continued the other, no woman with proper delicacy would consent to enter a family where it was distinctly understood she was not wanted.

What do you mean by that, father?

Merely that I have met your Miss Downing. She was graciously accorded me as a dinner partner at the Westons! I understand, in a delicate way of course, to let my views be known—

Peter Grigsby started. A curious expression flashed over his features. So you acted the part of a cad.

If you must put it that way—yes. I did it, however, to save my own flesh and blood from future mortification.

Very thoughtful of you. Still for the sake of decency, you might have spared yourself the rudeness.

The old man checked an exclamation. Instead, he said quietly:

You don't see it now, my boy; but the day will come when you'll realize the wisdom of my course.

The words fell on deaf ears.

Young Grigsby was lost in thought. All at once he smiled. The whole thing was suddenly clear to him; the reason for Juliet's strange action, the "man" at the bottom of it.

I'm sorry this rupture has come, father, he said in a softened tone, but I think we understand each other the better for it. I shall take rooms at the club.

Peter Grigsby's first move was to send a letter to Juliet, telling her that he understood everything and setting aside in advance any protest she might make. In due time her reply came.

Dear Peter:

Now that you have discovered the truth, I shall make no effort to deny it. Yes; your father made it quite clear to me that his only son, descendant from a long line of blue-blooded ancestors, could never wed any but a girl with the same aristocratic pedigree.

I had never looked at things from that standpoint, but of course now, I could not do anything but give you up. You are his only son, his all, and it is natural for him to feel that way about you.

Please do not try to see me, and don't write again. This is final.

JULIET. Nevertheless, Peter Grigsby did try to see her. She declined an audience. He wrote her a score of letters. They were returned unopened. He tried to intercept her on the street. She evaded him.

Meanwhile he had taken up his residence at the club, spending his nights in the rooms and crowding the days with labor.

A month passed. He had not once spoken to his father except in the briefest business way.

One night, when he could endure it no longer, he went to the club and requested to be shown to his son's rooms. He rapped unsteadily on the door and waited in a tremor for Peter to open it.

The boy held out his hand. Come in, father, he said gently; you look tired.

I've come to ask you to come back home, Peter, he said in a husky voice.

I cannot. He pulled up a chair and the old man sank into it wearily.

I'll give you anything in the world you want. I'll double your inheritance. I'll—

You can never undo what you've done, father. You've broken my heart and ruined two lives.

The old man hatched uncomfortably in his seat. A dash of red streaked his withered cheeks. Are you still moping over that fool business? he demanded irately.

I am a very unhappy, disappointed man.

Then why in thunder don't you marry her and be done with it? Probably she's heard about your altered fortunes and the pauper racket is a bit skittish, eh?

Peter Grigsby held back his anger and said coolly:

Do you want me to tell you the truth? Do you? Then listen. Juliet Downing is too proud and high spirited a girl to come into a family like ours—where the head of the house has not even the instincts of a gentleman.

Despite his 70-odd years, Horace Grigsby bounced, literal out of his seat. He spluttered, fumed, sat down again and gripped the arms of his chair.

And she—she refused you, huh?

Precisely.

Horace Grigsby grew purple. Won't—won't have you! Bah! Yes, she's right; I was a hog to her. But I'll go further now; I'll make of myself a fool—a fool, do you hear? I'll get down on my knees. I'll move heaven and earth to make her marry you.

By the eternals! Where's the pride of my race? D'you think I'll sit still and have it said that—that anybody under God's blue sky refused a Grigsby?

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

A light wooden box should be provided for baby's toys.

A solution of oxalic acid is good to clean copper and brass.

Green vegetables are best cooked in open vessels to save the color.

To give a richer flavor to the roast, baste it with drippings instead of water.

A sun bath is of more value to health than much warming by the fire.

A piece of ham bone added to vegetable or stock soup will improve the flavor.

Candles will last much longer if they are kept on ice 24 hours before using.

One tablespoon of ammonia to a quart of water will clean gold or silver jewelry.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17th, 1911.

THERE is much interest in diplomatic and political circles in Washington concerning a possible peace treaty between the United States and Great Britain, a treaty which will have the potential effect of an alliance, although it will not be known by that name.

President Taft in a recent speech on the subject of peace, said that he thought all questions, even including questions of honor, might be left to an international arbitration court, and Earl Gray, minister of foreign affairs for Great Britain, in a recent speech referred to President Taft's speech and spoke earnestly in favor of a peace treaty between the two great English-speaking nations.

Those who have kept abreast with current history will remember that there have been two recent efforts to secure a ratification of peace treaties between Great Britain and this country, but inasmuch as the final ratification must depend upon the Senate, these treaties struck snags in that body. Some of these snags were removed on the 4th of March last, and it is believed now that the treaty will meet the approval of the Senate and that Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce are at work in preparation of an agreement to be submitted to Congress, though perhaps not earlier than the regular session which will assemble next December.

There will doubtless be more or less opposition in the Senate to friendly proposals between this and the mother country, but, as remarked, some of the snags have been removed. Senator Root of New York, who is Chairman of the Carnegie Peace Foundation for which ten millions of dollars were recently donated by Mr. Carnegie, will doubtless do everything in his power in the Senate to promote this peace enterprise.

He was Secretary of State during the second Roosevelt administration, and he is closely in touch with pacific and philanthropic endeavor. Mr. Carnegie has said that if two great nations like this country and England could reach an agreement to submit all questions, even those involving honor, to an arbitration court, it would not be long before the other powerful nations would fall into line.

As might be expected, the first kick against efforts at peace, comes from the irascible Irish section. John Dillon, an Irish member in Parliament, says the peace proposals make no provision for small nationalities struggling against injustice or seeking freedom, and he insisted that peace proposals were but combinations of mighty empires for the purpose of coercing others who would not submit to arbitration.

The Irish member is unhappy at anything that proposes to stop a row, big or little. The interference of the United States in Cuba for the promotion of peace, or the probable interference in Mexico for the same purpose, the pacification of the Sudan by Great Britain's armed interference in India for the suppression of centuries of strife between the petty principalities of that country are, by Mr. Dillon's interpretation, coercion. Any interference with mobocracy or anarchy is according to this Irishman, an interference with the rights of man.

Congress will resemble in two weeks, and there is of course much interest and speculation with reference to what it will do. It is assumed that the Canadian reciprocity treaty will be approved by the Senate and there is expectation that some of the important tariff schedules will be lowered, or that an effort will at least be made to lower them. It is deplorable that politics must enter so largely into questions that should be purely economical and that both parties have heart and eyes a-sore on the presidency, in every question that comes up for legislation.

There is much speculation with reference to political divisions and combinations of insurgents and stand-patters, progressive and retrogressive Democrats. The sensational retirement of Senator Bailey of Texas on the last day of the last session and his precipitate jump back into the Senate is thought has considerably weakened such influence as he may have had with the Democratic minority. He was one of the "snags" that did not go on the 4th of March.

Public Libraries of U. S. (CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE) river. It was the gift of the president to the University as a memorial to his father. This furnishes the first practical illustration of the idea that the library is the center of the life of the University. Here they have a law school and law lecture rooms.

Harvard was the first of the New England colleges to have a separate building devoted to library purposes and the Harvard Library was not completed until 1841. The model selected as a guide was the famous chapel of King's College, Cambridge, built in the fifteenth century, which was regarded as a model of architectural beauty. The Harvard library is called Gore Hall and the corner stone was laid in 1838.

The old library at Yale was built in 1843 and is much like Gore Hall, but is more picturesque in appearance owing to the fact that a warm-tinted brownstone is used instead of the old Quincy granite. The design was made to look as ecclesiastical as possible and the main building is said to resemble a Gothic chapel. The present Olden library, which is much less picturesque than the old library, was erected in 1890.

Princeton had no separate library building until 1873 when the collection of books belonging to the library was transferred to the Chancellor Green Library. This beautiful structure takes the form of an octagon with two smaller octagons adjoining. The idea of the central octagon was evidently taken from the Cathedral Chapter House, as we see it developed in England. In 1896 some friends gave \$600,000 for an extension of the library, the new structure being joined to the old by a wing fifty feet long.

The library of the University of Pennsylvania was at the time of its completion the finest structure of the kind in the country and represented the most advanced form of college library construction which was to be seen anywhere. The style of the exterior is French Gothic. In a college library, three classes of readers have to be considered—those for whom a large general reading-room will answer, those who need to work in special rooms, and those who in order to work well must work entirely alone. These three classes have all apparently been considered at the U. of P. library.

CHIROPODY MRS. JAMES Corn, bunions, ingrowing nails or any afflictions of the feet antiseptically and painlessly treated by graduate chiropodist. Also Shampooing, Manicuring and Scalp Treatment. Hair combed made up in the latest style. HIGH STREET, ODESSA, DEL.

THE TRANSCRIPT \$1 per year.

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ON HAND AT ALL TIMES HIGH-GRAD BITUMINOUS & LEHIGH

COAL!

SAWED WOOD by the Cord or in small quantities

Lime, Seed, Feed, &c. SEED OATS



Your Eyes

Examined and Glasses fitted by the latest

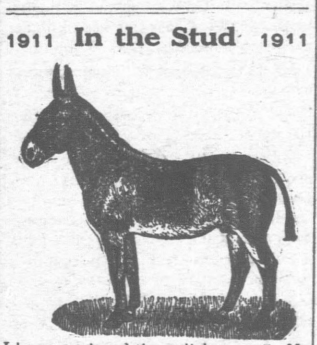
Improved Methods

I want the difficult cases. 9 years in Wilmington.

H. J. Pollard, Optician

709 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

1911 In the Stud 1911



I have purchased the well known S. M. Lockwood

JACK

Which I will stand at my home, near Middletown during the year of 1911 at \$1500 to insure

J. C. ALSTON, Middletown, Del.

Hand-made Horse Collars

I have rented the house on Church street, just south of M. Banning's grocery store, where I will open, on Monday next, January 16th, a horse collar room. It is my intention to make first-class hand-made horse collars, and do repairing on same, and will be glad to sell you a new collar or repair your old ones.

A. REED

Church street, south of Banning's store Middletown, Del.

HAVE YOUR Shoes Repaired AT M. DECKTER'S

The best work for less money and done while you wait. I have moved on Broad Street next door to The New Era, in Dr. Vaughan's old office.

Men's Soles and Heels 75c Ladies' Soles and Heels 65c

M. DECKTER MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

RUGS

Woven From old Carpets.

By our latest patent method of REINFORCING we assure you of the best that can be had.

Tapis Rug Mfg. Co., 822 Tenth St., Wilmington, Del. Illustrated booklet mailed free.

CHIROPODY MRS. JAMES

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THE TRANSCRIPT \$1 per year.

The Globe Clothing Store

Starting

Feb. 25th

until

March 25th.

In order to wind up the season's business expediently and clear out all "odds and ends," so that we can start Spring business March 15th, with everything bright, fresh, and new, we will hold a

Starting

Feb. 25th

until

March 25th.

GREAT CLEAN-UP SALE

of all seasonable merchandise at prices that are sure to make business hum.

Starting, February 25, until March 25, '11

Money-saving Event

\$20.00 men's beautiful suits.....\$12.50
20.00 Presto overcoats.....\$12.00
18.00 Fine suits.....\$10.00
15.00 beautiful overcoats.....\$9.00
12.00 high grade suits.....\$7.50
10.00 high grade overcoats.....\$6.50
10.00 all wool suits.....\$6.00
7.50 good suits.....\$5.00
Special lot of \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15 Suits closing out at \$7. Come as soon as you can.

Men's and Boys' Shoes

\$4.00 men's hightop shoes.....\$3.00
4.00 men's dress shoes.....\$3.00
3.50 dress shoes.....\$2.50
2.50 every day shoes.....\$1.75
2.00 every day shoes.....\$1.49
1.50 every day shoes.....\$1.25
2.50 boy's dress shoes.....\$1.90
2.00 every day shoes.....\$1.65
1.75 school shoes.....\$1.40
1.50 school shoes.....\$1.25
1.25 school shoes.....\$1.00
50c men's dress and working shirts.....40c
1.00 men's dress and working shirts.....80c
All kinds 50c overalls 45c

The most successful season in the history of this store is just drawing to a close, and we know no better way to show our appreciation of your appreciation, than to give you 18 days of Genuine Price Reductions that will save dollars for you.

Everybody knows the kind of goods we carry, but nobody has known such prices on them as are given in this sale. Moderate prices being the keynote of our policy, we would not promise you so much unless these bargains were really extraordinary. They are. We have tried to prove this in type, but that is a difficult matter. The goods themselves will prove it conclusively and more easily than anything we might say.

We hope for the attendance of all our regular patrons. We invite also those have not yet made our acquaintance to come and see for what little prices really good goods can be sold.

Remember that the quantities in most instances are small, but the prices are smaller still. So don't be late, come early.

Prices quoted do not apply to new Spring goods just received, although most of the goods offered are adaptable to Spring wear.

Ladies Waists

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Waists of all kinds, fine goods, closing out 50c.

Ladies and Childrens Shoes

\$3.00 Ladies shoes, guaranteed.....\$2.00
2.50 shoes, guaranteed.....\$1.75
2.00 shoes, of all kinds.....\$1.50
1.50 shoes, all kinds.....\$1.25
1.50 children's shoes, all kinds.....\$1.20
1.25 children's shoes, all kinds.....\$1.00
1.00 shoes, all kinds.....80c

Boys' Fine Suits

\$7.00 boys' fine suits, 9 to 17 years.....\$4.00
6.00 all wool suits.....\$4.50
5.00 guaranteed suits.....\$3.00
4.00 heavy suits.....\$2.55
6.00 boys' reefer coats.....\$3.75
5.00 reefer coats.....\$3.00
4.00 reefer coats.....\$2.25
3.00 reefer coats.....\$1.75
Come now

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE

S. M. ROSENBERG, Proprietor

Middletown,

Delaware

S. E. MASSEY,

DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE.

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Repairing and Silversmithing a Specialty.

We also handle the WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

S. E. Massey, Middletown, Del.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH

Lumber and Coal

YARD

G. E. HUKILL

Middletown, Del.

White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Cypress. All kinds Building Lumber.

Shingles, Lath and Pickets. Mill Work of all kinds in stock and to order. Building and Agricultural Lime. Woven Wire Fence, Woven Picket Fence, Barb Wire and Plain Wire.

Best value of HARD AND SOFT COAL

NEAT and BEST JOB WORK

Apply to This Office

SECTIONAL Bookcase

The man who has only a dozen books needs a bookcase, but he doesn't need one that will take up the whole side of his room. The "Y and E" Sectional Bookcase may be adapted to any space and is easy to move—simply detach the sections—a boy can put them up. I am sole agent for this section.

General Furniture.

line of CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Funeral Director and EMBALMER

J. H. EMERSON, Middletown - Delaware

Now is the Time to Buy

And an inspection of these properties will make you see to my consideration.

No. 580 130 acres at Quaker Neck Wb. 125 in cultivation, balance in timber, apple and pear orchard; meadow, good soil, bar fencing, near school, church, and steam, 6 miles to Chestertown, 8 room frame house, porch, good condition, stable, barn, carriage house, etc., shade, excellent well of water. Directly on Chesapeake Bay. Cheap at \$7,500.

No. 578 131 acres, Broad Neck, Kent County, 108 cleared, balance in timber, apples and pears. 6 room frame house, tenant house of 5 rooms, stable, barn and carriage house, shade, good soil, good water, near school, church and stores. \$4,000.

J. WATERS RUSSELL REAL ESTATE BROKER

Chestertown, Maryland.

This Handsome \$22 Couch, Now \$12.50

There is a suggestion of restful ease about this magnificent Couch that makes it a very desirable addition to the furnishings of a library, sitting room or den. A Couch of this grade will last a generation and still give service.

WE PAY FREIGHT CHARGES.

50c a Week

This luxurious Couch is staunchly made. Upholstered in Green Velour and guaranteed to give good, lasting service. It cannot be duplicated elsewhere at this price.

This Magnificent Chiffonier

\$5.75 for this \$8.50 Chiffonier: 50c Week. Regular \$8.50 Kind \$5.75

Let us send you this really necessary article of bedroom furniture. We'll pay the freight charges and you can send us 50c each week until it is paid for. Send for our catalog of furniture and house-furnishings.

We Trust: Out-of-Town Customers: We Fill: Mail Orders Everywhere

OGDEN-HOWARD CO., 5th & King Streets, WILMINGTON, DEL.

JAMES J. ROSS, President WM DENNEY, Secretary and Treasurer

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